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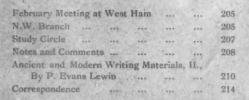
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FEBRUARY, 1903.

VOL. III. No. 17.

... Contents. ..



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No. 62.

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N.B.—See also "Greater London," by E. Walford, M.A., F.S.A. (page 360); "Methods of Social Reform," by Prof. W. Stanley Jevons, M.A., F.R.S., LL.D.; "Public Libraries," by T. Greenwood, F.R.G.S.; &c., &c.

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The Official Organ of the Library Assistants' Association.

No. 62.

FEBRUARY, 1903.

Published Monthly

FEBRUARY MEETING.

By kind invitation of Mr. A. Cotgreave, this meeting will be held at the West Ham Central Library on Wednesday, February 18th, when Mr. Glazier will read his Prize Essay on "Some anticipated Developments of Library Practice." Mr. Cotgreave, with his well-known hospitality, has promised to provide refreshments, and requests that all will endeavour to arrive at the Library by 6.30 p.m. Mr. Cotgreave has also intimated his intention of presenting to the members present copies of his "Contents—Subject Index." Members should show their appreciation of such goodwill by making every effort to attend. Ladies and friends are cordially invited, and it is hoped that the large gathering which usually occurs at West Ham, may even be surpassed on this occasion. Trains to Maryland Point Station, G.E. Railway.

L.A MEETING FOR ASSISTANTS.

A goodly number of assistants attended the meeting on January 21st, arranged by the Library Association, when Mr. C. T. Jacobi gave a lecture on "Printing." Mr. H. R. Tedder presided, and Mr. Jacobi's remarks, which were illustrated with about fifty lantern slides, were followed with considerable interest.

NORTH WESTERN BRANCH.

JANUARY MEETING.

This meeting was held on Wednesday, January 14th, in the Athenæum, Manchester, Mr. J. H. Swann occupying the chair. After the formal business, Mr. J. D. Dickens read a short paper, in which he dealt with the publishing of the "Library Assistant." Mr. H. W. Kirk drew the attention of the meeting

to an article on "Planning of some American Libraries," published in the Journal of the R. I. British Architects. It was decided that, unless there were offers of special papers from members, such articles dealing with Library Economy should be read and discussed at future meetings.

FEBRUARY MEETING.

By permission of the Feoffees, this meeting will be held in the Chetham Library, Hunt's Bank, Manchester, at 7.30 p.m., on Wednesday, February 18th. The article by Ella F. Corwin, on "Some Fads and Fallacies in Library Work," in the September number of the American Library Journal, will be read as a subject for discussion.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

At the January meeting of the Library Association, Mr. Evan G. Rees, Chairman of the L.A.A., read a paper on the "Educational needs of Library Assistants," in which he shewed the various ways by which the education of assistants could be improved, laying special stress on the need for the establishment of correspondence classes for Provincial assistants. A noticeable feature of the meeting was the poor attendance of librarians, not more than twelve or fourteen being present, although an hour earlier, and in the same building, a fully attended meeting of the Council took place. Apparently most of those present found they had more important engagements elsewhere. We were glad to see the good muster of assistants. It was strange that at a meeting of the Library Association there should be as many assistants as librarians present. Messrs. Wood, Harris, Chambers, Coltman, and Savage, of the L.A.A., took part in the discussion. The action of the Council in withdrawing its regulation requiring that before a candidate can sit for the professional examination he shall have served at least three years in a library was severely criticised. The Library Association has evidently forgotten the Manchester Meeting. Mr. Jast (the Chairman), who, rising towards the end of the meeting, promised to give assistants present a further opportunity of stating their views, but who closed the meeting without doing so, stated that "he was heartily sick and tired of the whole business," and other speakers hinted that assistants should accept with gratitude what was offered to them, and not, like Oliver Twist, ask for more.

STUDY CIRCLE.

Several students have "dropped out" of the Circle, owing, as we are informed, to the severity of our comments. However, we still cling to the idea that the proper way to conduct our Circle is to give marks for the good and remarks for the bad. The veil of anonymity is strictly respected, and it is better for the thinnest-skinned assistant to have his feelings hurt now rather than after the Professional Examination. Some students have asked for model answers to be printed here. We cannot afford space for this, but one or two of the best answers will be sent on request to any student receiving low marks for comparison with his own answer. Anonymity could be preserved by giving the name of a fellow assistant to whom the papers might be sent. For instance, we would recommend "Temporal Power" to apply for an answer to question (5) to compare with his own.

With regard to question (10) set this month; plans and specifications of library buildings, with their lighting, heating, and ventilation, form part of the Syllabus of the Examination. We do not ask for architects' drawings, but it is reasonable to expect an intelligent knowledge of plans, an idea of the most suitable arrangement of rooms and disposal of space. Burgoyne's "Library Construction" will be useful in answering this question, but not for copying from.

Aedifico (5) 14.-A good list, but needs arrangement. The important works are lost in the mass of magazine articles.

(6) 11.—Two-thirds of work given to librarian and sub.; senior assistant does junior's work.

Benedict (5) 14.-Good, what there is of it.

Constantia (5) 16.—Good; the dates of travels might have been given.
(6) 12.—Somewhat vague and ill-defined.

Nil Desperandum (5) 12.- Fair; the object of annotation is to add to the information given in the title, not to repeat it in different words.

(6) 11.-We do not wish to discourage this student, but a library assistant who mis-spells "cataloguing" and "issuing" has much to learn.

Norham (5) 16.-Good; it would have been better to arrange first by subject and then by date of publication. (6) 15.-Good; reference library assistant ought to have more

work allotted.

Papyrus (5) 17.—An excellent bibliography, but not exactly a reading list. Annotations scanty.

(6) 17.—Very good.
(5) 20.—We feel bound to give full marks to this admirable Retwal (5) answer, although again it is more a bibliography than a reading list. (6) 11.—Not sufficiently detailed. No mention of reading room

duties, receiving and preparing papers, &c.

Stalky (5) 10.-Not much of a help to readers. Such annotations as "An authority on Somaliland," "Another authority on the subject," are very feeble.

7. -- Apparently misunderstood The object of the question is

to apportion the various duties amongst the staff.

Temporal Power (5) 3.-A remarkably poor attempt. We should advise "Temporal Power" to take the matter more seriously if he intends to benefit by the work.

(6) 8.—Not a routine sheet at all, but a homily upon the whole duty of library staffs. Mis-spells "catalogue"!

Vernon (5) 14.—Fair; paucity of annotations, no dates to travels.

QUESTIONS.

(9).—Draw up a schedule of rules for guidance in the preparation of a printed catalogue, as to the use of all marks of punctuation, brackets (square and round), dashes, italies, capitals, clarendon type, &c.

(10).—Draw plans showing the main departments of a public library on two sites, (a) rectangular, 120 feet by 80 feet, one floor: (b) triangular, 100 feet by 90 feet by 110 feet, two floors. Only a sketch is required, but it should be approximately to scale. Each plan should occupy the full size of a half sheet of foolscap. Bookcases, newspaper stands, and tables should be shown.

Answers should be sent not later than the 25th inst., to Mr. R. B. Wood, Public Library, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W., signed by a pseudonym, and in the case of new students, with the real name enclosed in an envelope, on which is written the pseudonym. Former students are requested to retain the same pseudonym throughout the session.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Resignation of the Hon. Secretary.—The Committee regret having to announce the resignation of Mr. J. Radcliffe, who has held the post of Hon. Secretary during the past 10 months, during which time much good work has been accomplished. Mr. Radcliffe has lately been unable to give the time to the multitudinous duties connected with the office that he feels should be given, and in consequence the Committee have been compelled to accept his resignation. Mr. G. E. Roebuck has kindly consented to take up the reins of office again until the Annual Meeting at least.

Greenwood's Library Year-Book.—There are still a few copies of this useful reference volume left for distribution; new members and those who have not already received a copy can obtain one by forwarding four penny stamps (to cover postage) to the Hon. Secretary, pro. tem., Mr. G. E. Roebuck, 236 Cable Street, E.

Aberdeen.—Plans and specifications for the extension of the Public Library here have been approved, and it is expected that tenders for building will be invited in the course of a week or so. The estimated cost of the extension and alterations is between £6,000 and £7,000.

Germany.—In view of the number of valuable articles which occur in the periodical press, the Konigsberg Public Library has adopted the plan of cutting them out, sorting them, and having them bound into volumes. In this country the difficulty is largely surmounted by the publication of Stead's Index and that of the "Times," but we feel that a good deal of labour for the searcher is saved by this German method.

Society of Public Librarians.—A meeting was held at the Hoxton (Shoreditch) Public Library on Wednesday evening, January 7th, 1903, when Mr. Wm. C. Plant (the Librarian) read a paper entitled "How may we increase the utility of our Reference Libraries?"

Tottenham.—We understand that in return for a small fee advertisements for situations "wanted" and "vacant" are now exhibited at the Public Libraries here.

Wakefield.—Like many other centres this city has received from Mr. Carnegie a generous offer towards the provision of a Free Library. The City Council is anxious to accept the gift, but it cannot do so because of the impossibility of obtaining a site for the building. The Corporation has no available land, and private individuals who have been approached have declined the honour of figuring as benefactors in the matter. Meanwhile Mr. Carnegie objects to the levying of a two years' rate, in order to provide the requisite money for purchasing a site. In the circumstances the scheme appears likely to fall to the ground. This is a prospect which is causing a good deal of local lamentation. But, really, if Wakefield people have not public spirit enough to raise the comparatively small amount necessary for a site, they deserve to be left in intellectual darkness a while longer.—London Argus, January 24th.

Woolwich.—The Committee has decided to issue a nonfictional ticket to "boná-fide students." They have defined a "boná-fide student" as one who can "produce a voucher of attendance at classes at some recognised scholastic institution!" A useful list of the "Best Bible Commentaries," compiled by the Borough Librarian of Woolwich, appears in the January and February numbers of the "Expository Times."

NEW MEMBERS.

Seniors.—Miss G. Minshull, Warrington. Mr. T. W. E. Batty, Fulham.

Juniors.—Miss Nellie L. Pugsley, Bristol. Messrs. G. R. Bolton, Fulham; H. B. Illsley, Smethwick; S. H. Parr, Fulham.

CORRECTION: -For Mr. F. Melloy, of Mile End, as announced last month, read Mr. W. F. Lellow,

ANCIENT AND MODERN WRITING MATERIALS: A CHAPTER IN BIBLIOGRAPHY.

By P. Evans Lewin.

[Continued from December, 1902.]

The use of waxen tablets lingered in Europe till the end of the middle ages and they were not unknown in this country where they were still occasionally used so late as the 15th century. In the Sommon's Tale in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales we read "His felowe hadde a staff tipped with horn, a peyre of tables all of yvory, and a poyntel [style for writing] polisshed fetisly, and wroot the names alwey as he stood." It is refreshing to learn from Plautus that these tabulæ had other uses than those for which they were intended, for he tells of a schoolboy who, much to the joy of his fellows, broke his master's head with a table book. As a remarkable example of the lingering of old customs it is reported that until quite lately the sales of fish in the market at Rouen were noted down on waxen tablets.

Leaves were frequently used for writing upon, and Pliny asserts that man first wrote on the leaves of palm trees. It is certain that palm leaves, on account of their size and durable quality, presented an easy and suitable substance. Many peoples of the East have used and still use leaves for this purpose. The common books of the Burmese are composed of the leaves of the palmyra palm, fastened together by a string passing through holes at each end of the leaf. The Singalese generally use the leaf of the talipot tree, from which they cut strips about a foot long and about two inches broad. This leaf is thick and tough and, properly prepared, will last a considerable time. In the Sloane Museum a collection of these writing leaves is to be found. In addition to leaves, the bark of trees has been used in every age and in every country. The ancient Latins preferred the inner bark, termed *liber*. The fibrous layers of which liber is composed can at times be separated into laminæ like the leaves of a book or an ancient manuscript roll. The bark of a plant consists of four layers, of which the innermost, the liber, was generally used, and from this use has sprung the origin of the word liber, a book, and not as some suppose, from the rind, also termed liber, of the papyrus, for the pith (medullæ) only was used.

Linen was used from a very early period by the Romans and also by the Egyptians, and the records kept on this substance were termed *libri liutei*. Livy mentions the libri lintei. These, however, were not books, but merely public records and lists of magistrates, kept in the temple of Juno Moneta. In much later times linen was used for note-books by Aurelian.

Skins of animals have been used from the earliest times. Herodotus relates that the lonians called their books diptera or skins, because at one time the plant biblos became scarce, and they had to use the skins of goats instead. The use of leather has continued among the dews, who inscribe the law upon leathern rolls. The rolls, volumina, are the ancient form of a book. In the Greek Church a great number of slips of parchment were joined together, often reaching to a great length, and inscribed with the prayers and offices. These strips were fastened to and wrapped round the kontakion, which was a short staff. The use of parchment, which is the

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skin of sheep and goats carefully prepared, may be considered as a survival of the ancient use of skins, due to the circumstances of the times in which it was first prepared. It is related by Pliny that a dispute having arisen between Eumenes II., King of Pergamum, and one of the Ptolemies, the latter prohibited the export of papyrus from Egypt, so as to thwart the King of Pergamum in his attempts to establish a library in rivalry of that at Alexandria in his capital, which, with Alexandria, was destined to become the abode of Christianity and the seat of one of the seven Churches. In order to carry on his work of establishing this library, Eumenes was obliged to revert to the ancient custom of using skins, and these he caused to be prepared in such a superior manner that they could be used for writing on both sides, and could then be conveniently made up into book The parchment thus prepared was thenceforth called Pergamenum and Charta Pergamena. The spread of civilization caused special attention to be turned to this invention, and a much finer kind of material was prepared, made of the skin of suckling calves, and called wellum. The vellum was often stained purple and other rich colours, but later this art was forgotten, and the surface of the vellum was painted in imitation of the older staining, which soaked into the substance of the skin. Stained vellum books were only a luxury of the rich. St. Jerome, in his preface to the Book of Job, declaims against them. "Let those please," he says, "have books written with silver or gold letters, on purple vellum, which are rather burthens than books, so that they will but allow me and mine our poor loose papers."

Human skin has been used not only for the binding of books, but also for the leaves themselves. The Royal Library at Dresden possesses a Mexican calender traced on human skin, as well as other bibliographical curiosities, such as waxen tablets and runic calendars on boxwood.

It is to Pliny that we are indebted for a description of Papyrus, the most important of all early substances used for writing. The papyrus plant was in early times widely cultivated along the Nile, and from a very ancient date was manufactured into a writing material. Pliny describes the process at length. The head and root being cut away, the stem was slit lengthwise into two parts, and the thin scaly pellicles stripped off with the point of a knife. There seems no doubt that the outer bark, or bast, was cast away, and the pith only (the biblos, which name the plant itself later received, and from which our word bibliography is derived) used. The innermost pellicles were the best and were extended on a table transversely over each other, so that the fibres formed right angles. They were then covered with the water of the Nile, and having been allowed to soak for a short time, were pressed together. Finally they were covered with a paste of the finest flour mixed with yinegar, again pressed and left to dry in the sun. The manufacture was then almost completed, but the papyrus was beaten with a mallet and polished by rubbing to the smoothest surface obtainable. The manufacture seems to have been confined to Egypt, and indeed to certain provinces, and was at first a monopoly of the Government, but was probably introduced from Nubia, where the plant is found at the present time, though now extinct in lower Egypt. The widespread use of papyrus as a writing material is attested by ancient writers. The most ancient example, known as the Prisse papyrus, the oldest book in the world, preserved at Paris, is computed to be of the age of upwards of 2,000 years B.C., and older by several centuries than the Hebrew Exodus. Another of the most important papyrus documents is the Book of the Dead, the papyrus of Ani, deposited in the British Museum, which contains a description of the burial and religious rites of the Egyptians, and has been so ably dealt with by Dr. Budge.

These papyri were generally about 15 inches wide, and sometimes extended to a length of 150 feet. They were rolled up into cylindrical volumes, and when used for reading were unrolled from the ends. The rolls were placed in rectangular wooden boxes close to the scribe or reader.

The papyrus was also put to other uses, and more particularly used for the sandals worn by the priests. Even small boats were made of the plant, and it has been conjectured that the ark in which the infant Moses was placed was made of this plant.

There were several different kinds of papyrus, ranging from a superior paper used by the priests to that used by the shopkeepers for fastening parcels. The best quality, made from the broadest strips of the plant, was termed Charta Hieratica, sacred paper, and was appropriated solely to religious books and for the use of the priests. Afterwards, out of compliment to the Emperor Augustus, it was called Charta Augusta, and a slightly inferior quality was named Charta Liviana after his wife. Next came the Charta Amphitheatrica, so named from its place of manufacture in the amphitheatre of Alexandria, which was a coarse and smaller kind of paper, afterwards, having been improved by Fannius, called Charta Fannina. The third quality was termed Charta Sailica, from its place of manufacture, the city of Sais. The fourth quality, the Charta Tocniotica, was sold only by weight, and was of uncertain width. Finally, there was the common papyrus used only in shops, the Charta Emporetica, or shop-paper. Each of these papers was supposed to have a distinct size, and the measurements are given by Pliny, but there is reason to doubt the accuracy of his statements in this respect. The Augusta was held in most esteem, as it was white and smooth, and it was in later times reserved for the writing of Imperial Letters. It was improved and made thicker under Claudius, but, as a rule, papyrus did not last very long, as it was very fragile and brittle. Papyrus was in use for Papal documents down to the tenth century, but elsewhere it was little used, and by the 12th century its manufacture had entirely ceased. It is a mistake to suppose that the use of papyrus was confined to the Egyptians, for it was extensively used among the Romans and Greeks, and many rolls of papyrus have been discovered at Herculaneum and Pompeii, those at the former place partly legible, and those at the latter wholly defaced. During later periods it was no longer employed in the shape of volumina, but cut up into square pages and bound like modern The discovery of several classical Greek authors written on papyrus led to further searches and discoveries, and a lost, but famous, work by Aristotle, on the Constitution of Athens, has been recovered in this form, as well as lost portions of Plato and Euripides.

In the far East paper has been manufactured for centuries from the bark of the bamboo. This paper made from the bark of plants is termed Charta Corticea. It is, however, the general custom in China to use the interior portions of the stem of the bamboo, beaten to a pulp, for the finer varieties of paper. Such paper is thin and transparent, and the sheets are frequently doubled and glued together so that both sides may be written upon and appear as one leaf. Each province appears to have a distinct kind of paper, and different materials are used in its manufacture; the bark of the mulberry tree in one, wheat or rice straw in another, the bark of the Boehmeria, or China grass, from which rhea-fibre is produced in a third, and the cocoons of silkworms in a fourth. The finest silk paper was made at Samarkand, and at one time was very extensively used. Montfaucon mentions several volumes on silk in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, and

in other Italian Libraries, but these books were probably on this silk paper, for it does not appear that silk was actually used for books until after the invention of printing, when they were produced more as curiosities than anything else. According to a celebrated Chinese author the Chinese at first wrote on bamboo-boards, but for 300 years before and after Christ the usual writing material was paper made of silk-waste, solidified in some way not described.

Another form of the Charta Corticea, or bark-paper, is the Japanese paper, now in common use in Europe for table napkins and the like, of which there are no less than sixty distinct varieties, etiquette prescribing a different use for each. Japanese paper is made from the bark and twigs of the Broussonettia papyrifera, or paper-mulberry, which is extensively cultivated in Japan, and the better kinds undergo a very long process of manufacture. For the coarser kinds of paper the paper-mulberry shoots after being allowed to grow five feet are cut down and soaked in water for several days. The bark is then taken off and soaked in ley, the inner and whiter bark being used for the better papers. The bark is beaten into a pulp, and a small quantity taken on to a frame and dried in the sun. The same plant is used in Hawaii for the tapa, or paper-cloth. Some very exquisite examples of Japanese paper exist, but the manufacture of the best kind seems to have been discarded. One side only of the paper is used for writing. Of the origin of paper, such as is known to Europeans, authorities differ considerably. Till quite recently it was believed that the oldest form of paper was made from the pulp of crude cotton, but the researches of Wiesner on 12,000 MSS supplied by the Archduke Rainer do not bear out this assertion, as he states that the Arabs, who are supposed to have introduced this manufacture into Europe, never at any time made their paper from cotton wool. Other authorities, however, state that paper was made from the wool of the cotton plant by the Chinese, and that the manufacture found its way as far west as Samarkand, from whence it was introduced into Europe by the Arabs when they took Samarkand in 704 A.D. Later writers, however, assert that paper was made at Samarkand from old linen cloths, and that here the Persians learned the art, establishing a manufactory at Bagdad, and that finally the art spread to Egypt, and along the North Coast of Africa into Spain, where the Arabs set up manufactories at Ceuta, Valencia, and Toledo. The paper asserted to have been made from cotton has been known as Charla Damascena, from Damascus, bombycina, cultunea, gossypina, and Serica, from Seres in China. It is, however, certain that rag paper was not generally made in Europe till the 14th century, though it had been in occasional use since the 12th century, especially in Sicily, where documents on paper have been discovered bearing a date as far back as the year 1102. In England it is generally agreed that the first rag paper mill was founded at Dartford by Spielmann, in 1588, though it seems unlikely that we were dependent upon foreign paper till that date. There is ample evidence of the early use of paper in England, for the records of the Court of Hustings at Lyme Regis, commencing in the year 1309, and other early documents, were written on paper. It is very probable, however, that paper was imported into Lyme Regis from Bordeaux.

The general use of paper, coinciding with the Invention of Printing, has contributed to the advancement of the human race more than any other material employed in the arts. Without paper the invention of printing would have been comparatively useless, for only the rich would have been able to purchase books made of yellum and parchment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for any opinions expressed by correspondents.]

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DEAR MR. EDITOR.

Solomon, the wise man, complained that there were three things too wonderful for him, yea, four which he knew not, but if he had been a library assistant in these present days of grace he would certainly have added a fifth, the way of the Council of the Library Association. The evil way of an eagle in the air is not more mysterious, the way of a serpent upon a rock not more tortuous, the way of a rudderless ship in the midst of the sea not more aimless, and the way of a man with a maid not more fickle than the way of the L.A. Council with the library assistant.

The technical education and professional examination of this unhappy being call forth from the Council the wildest gyrations of policy, and the most protean changes of attitude. Some time ago a regulation was made that all candidates at a Professional Examination must have been engaged in practical library work during the three years previous. It was held that the examination was a test of practical competency, and that no study of text-books was of value unless accompanied by actual experience in a library. But this sane interval was too bright, too beautiful to last, and the Council proceeded to nullify the regulation by reserving the right to suspend it at their pleasure. The principle was ostensibly still approved, but at a recent meeting the Council abandoned even the semblance of consistency and abolished the regulation altogether.

The Library Association is now offering to grant its Professional Certificate, which would be regarded by most library authorities as a guarantee of competence, after purely academic tests to persons who may

never even have set foot in a library.

Assistants have for years been appealing for a much needed reform of the Professional Examination, to enable them to obtain, by the combination of experience and well-directed study, a diploma which would be a real guarantee of competence and an assurance of deserved future advancement; but they are not likely to receive enthusiastically a scheme which entirely disregards the more important half of the necessary training of a librarian. They consider that their professional association should protect them from, instead of encouraging, the unfair competition of incompetent amateurs. Since the Plymouth meeting in 1901 there has been much boast of reform by the Council, and much pharisaical self-comparison with their predecessors, but to library assistants it is evident that, so far as they are concerned, Amurath to Amurath succeeds.

I am, etc., REGINALD B. WOOD.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

Aberdeen Public Library: Eighteenth Annual Report. G. M. Fraser, Librarian.

An interesting pamphlet of forty pages, recording the prosperous state of affairs in this Library. It shows an increased issue by nearly 13,000 volumes, and an addition of 3,331 books during the year. The finances,

too, seem very satisfactory, there being that unusual occurrence of a balance on the right side. A pleasant piece of information is that which says arrangements have been made allowing the staff certain Saturday privileges in addition to the Wednesday half-holiday.

Croydon Public Libraries: The Readers' Index, January—February, L. Stanley Jast, Librarian.

Annotated list of additions, and a reading list of works, and articles in the Library on Motor-Cars.

Manchester Public Libraries: Fiftieth Annual Report, 1901-2. C. W. Sutton, Chief Librarian.

Manchester Public Libraries: Quarterly Record, Vol. VI. No. 3 Edited by E. Axon.

Morley College Magazine: January.

Poplar Public Libraries: Quarterly Record, No. 1. January, 1903. H. Rowlatt, Borough Librarian.

Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N.Y.: Co-operative Bulletin, December.

Rivista delle Biblioteche e degli archivi, Oct.-Dec., 1902.

Walthamstow Public Library: Annual Report, 1901-02. G. W. Atkinson, Librarian.

Shows an average issue of 382 per day in the Lending Department, which, with a stock of only 8,965 volumes (including reference), seems very good work. It appears rather surprising, in view of this large demand for books, that only 171 should have been purchased during the year.

West Ham Library Notes, July—September, 1902. Edited by A. Cotgreave, Borough Librarian.

This issue contains a continuation of that extensive "List of Books on London and the Suburbs," every one of which is possessed by the Library, an informative list of interesting articles appearing in recent Magazines and Reviews, as well as several photographs of provincial libraries.

Willesden Green Public Library: Quarterly Record and Guide for Readers. Edited by Frank E. Chennell, Librarian. January, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

BLYTH, Miss J. H., of the Bristol Public Libraries, to be Senior Assistant at the Newcastle-on-Tyne Public Libraries.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT.

[Notice to Library Authorities.—We shall be pleased to publish under this heading, free of charge, particulars of vacancies if full details are sent to the Editor on or before the 28th of each month.]

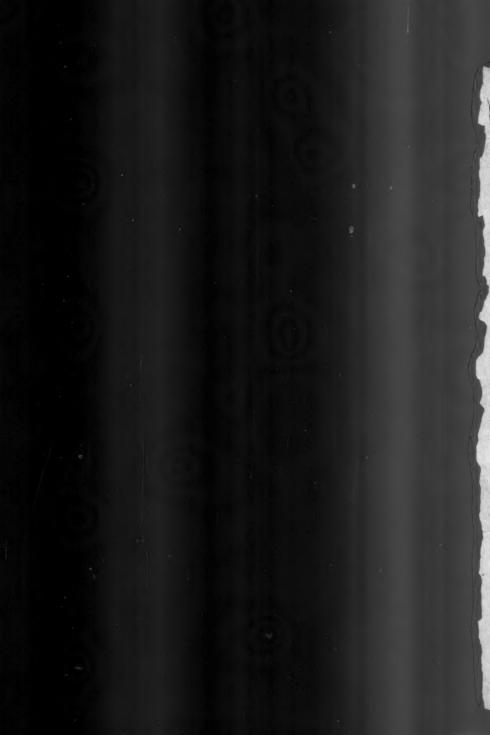
NOTICE.

All subscriptions are now due, and should be forwarded at once to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. G. Chambers, Public Library, Woolwich, S.E.

All matter for March number should be sent in on or before the 18th February.

All other communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. E. Roebuck, Public Library, 236, Cable Street, E.





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Sealing-Waxes, Wafers, and other Adhesives for hold, Office, Workshop and Factory. By H. C. Crown 8vo. 96 pp. 1902. 5s. net.

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The Manufacture of Preserved Fruits and Sweetmeats. A Handbook of all the Processes for the Preservation of Flesh, Fruit and Vegetables, and for the Preparation of Dried Fruit, Dried Vegetables, Marmalades, Fruit-Syrups and Fermented Beverages, and of all kinds of Candies, Candied Fruit, Sweetmeats, Rocks, Drops; Dragées, Pralines, etc. By A. HOUSNER. 28 Ill. Translated from the German. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.

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